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White House Announces Tylenol Autism Link | The Pathway To Developmental Regression Begins With Vaccines, Not Acetaminophen | Vaccination Is The Trigger - Tylenol Lowers Defenses Magnifying The Neurologic Damage

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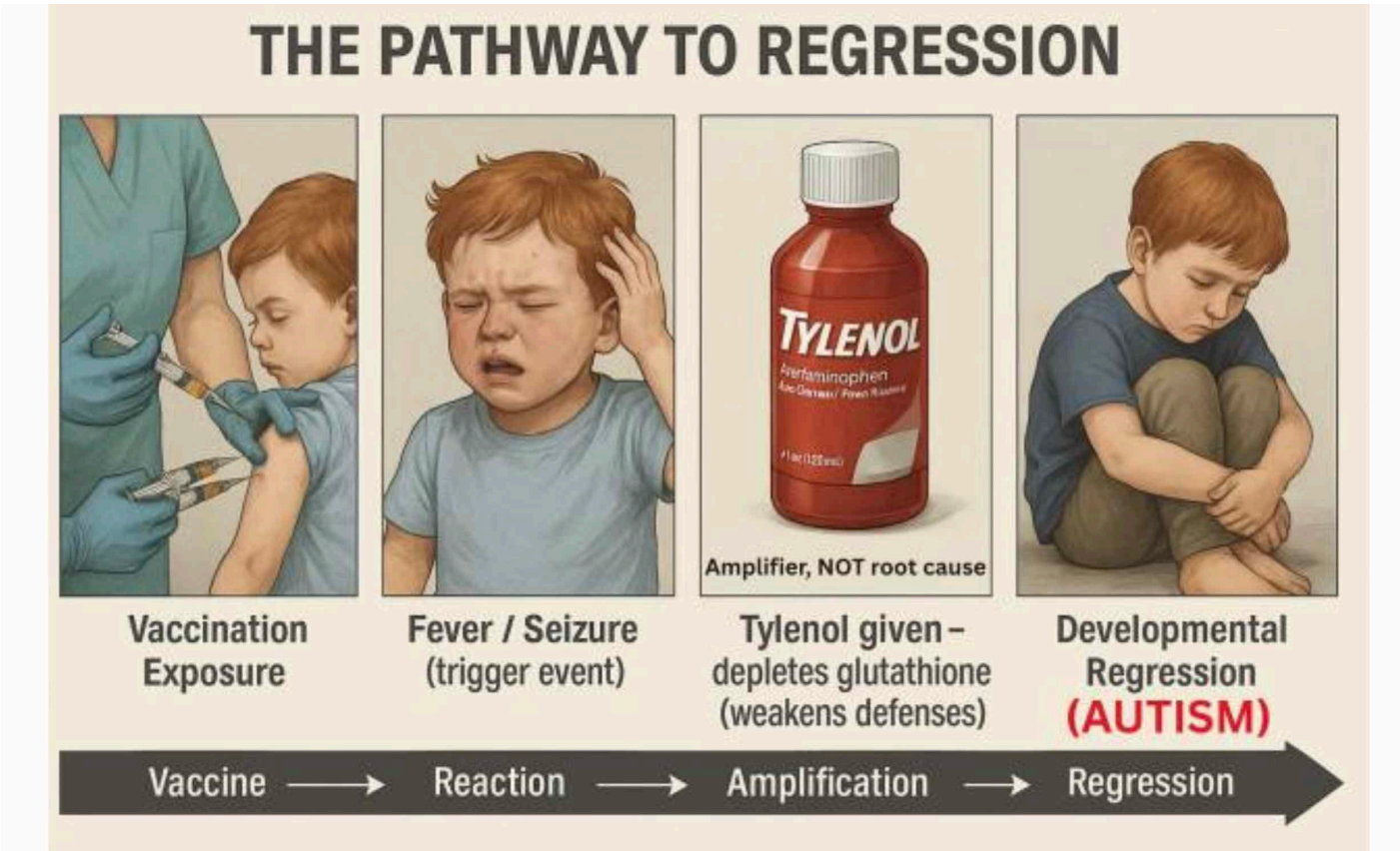
THE PATHWAY TO REGRESSION
TYLENOL
Amplifier, NOT root cause
Vaccination Exposure
Fever / Seizure (trigger event)
Tylenol given – depletes glutathione (weakens defenses)
Developmental Regression (AUTISM)
Vaccine → Reaction → Amplification → Regression

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Nicolas Hulscher, MPH

Today, the White House and HHS announced a potential link between prenatal acetaminophen (Tylenol) use and autism spectrum disorder (ASD), along with new actions to limit its use.

In a MAJOR development, both Trump and RFK Jr. also acknowledged the possibility that vaccines contribute to autism. As Trump said *(ER: These apparent throwaway comments by Trump always contain much truth)*:

> "They pump so much stuff into those beautiful little babies, it's a disgrace."

This was not anticipated based on prior media coverage of this event — and it represents a massive win.

Although most of the spotlight fell on Tylenol, the evidence is undeniable: acetaminophen is **NOT** the root cause. At most, it weakens defenses and heightens vulnerability. **The true trigger — then and now — is VACCINES.**

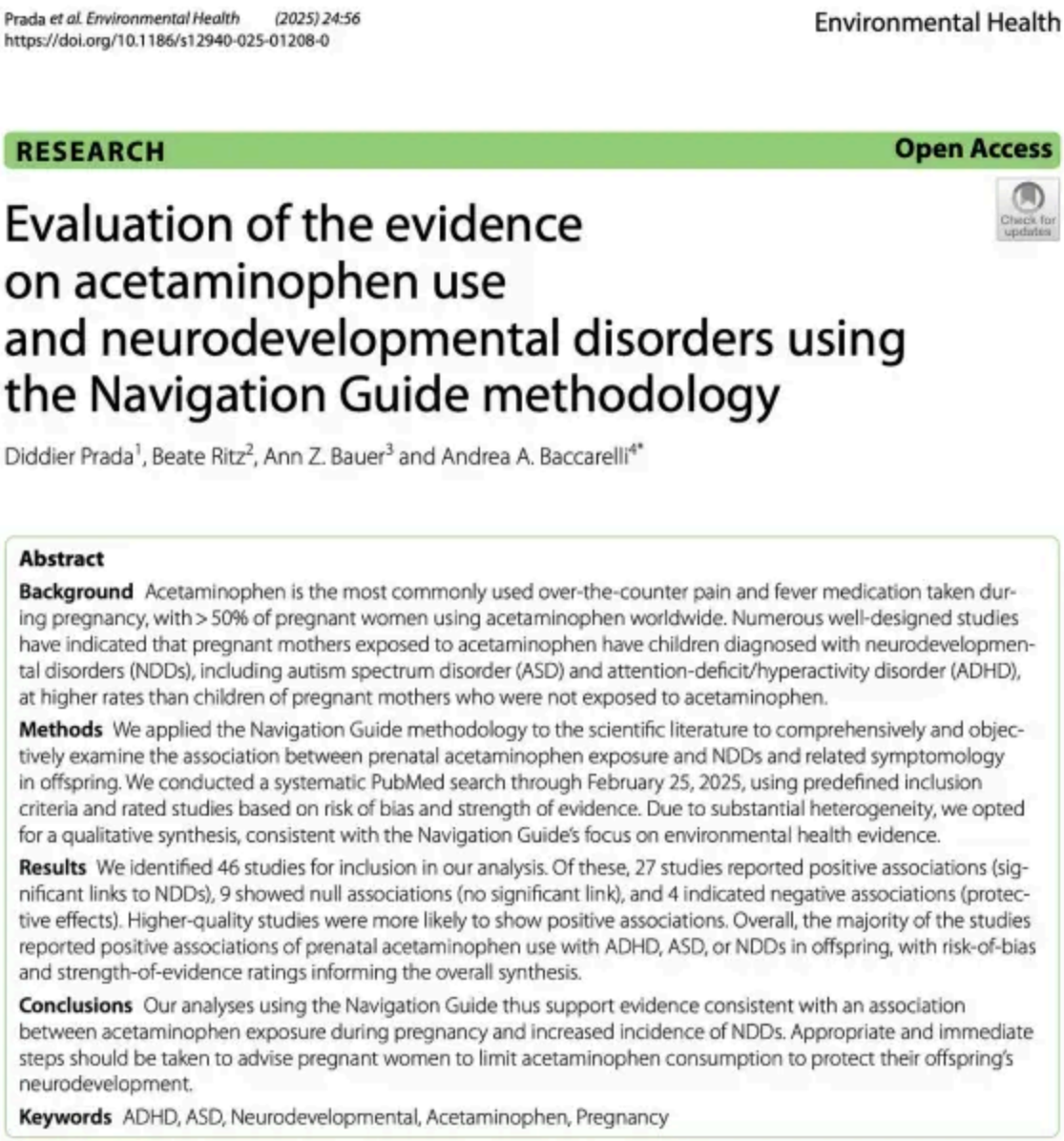
The Evidence

Prenatal Exposure

The most comprehensive review to date, by Prada et al, evaluated acetaminophen use during pregnancy:

- 27 studies found a positive association with neurodevelopmental disorders (ASD/ADHD).
- 9 studies showed no link.
- 4 studies suggested protective effects.

Autism was never diagnosed at birth. In every study, it emerged years later—typically ages 2–8, the very same window when children are loaded with a battery of vaccines. None of these papers accounted for vaccination as a confounder. This shows prenatal Tylenol exposure may **predispose** children, but the **neurological injuries are detected during the vaccine years.**



Prada *et al. Environmental Health* (2025) 24:56
https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-025-01208-0

Environmental Health

RESEARCH

Open Access

Evaluation of the evidence on acetaminophen use and neurodevelopmental disorders using the Navigation Guide methodology

Diddier Prada[1], Beate Ritz[2], Ann Z. Bauer[3] and Andrea A. Baccarelli[4*]

Abstract

Background Acetaminophen is the most commonly used over-the-counter pain and fever medication taken during pregnancy, with > 50% of pregnant women using acetaminophen worldwide. Numerous well-designed studies have indicated that pregnant mothers exposed to acetaminophen have children diagnosed with neurodevelopmental disorders (NDDs), including autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), at higher rates than children of pregnant mothers who were not exposed to acetaminophen.

Methods We applied the Navigation Guide methodology to the scientific literature to comprehensively and objectively examine the association between prenatal acetaminophen exposure and NDDs and related symptomology in offspring. We conducted a systematic PubMed search through February 25, 2025, using predefined inclusion criteria and rated studies based on risk of bias and strength of evidence. Due to substantial heterogeneity, we opted for a qualitative synthesis, consistent with the Navigation Guide's focus on environmental health evidence.

Results We identified 46 studies for inclusion in our analysis. Of these, 27 studies reported positive associations (significant links to NDDs), 9 showed null associations (no significant link), and 4 indicated negative associations (protective effects). Higher-quality studies were more likely to show positive associations. Overall, the majority of the studies reported positive associations of prenatal acetaminophen use with ADHD, ASD, or NDDs in offspring, with risk-of-bias and strength-of-evidence ratings informing the overall synthesis.

Conclusions Our analyses using the Navigation Guide thus support evidence consistent with an association between acetaminophen exposure during pregnancy and increased incidence of NDDs. Appropriate and immediate steps should be taken to advise pregnant women to limit acetaminophen consumption to protect their offspring's neurodevelopment.

Keywords ADHD, ASD, Neurodevelopmental, Acetaminophen, Pregnancy

Postnatal Exposure

Schultz et al (2008): Children given Tylenol *after* MMR vaccination were about six times more likely to later be diagnosed with autism. In those who regressed (lost previously acquired skills), the risk was nearly fourfold, and in those with clear post-vaccine

complications, the risk spiked to over eightfold. By contrast, ibuprofen showed no association.

> Autism. 2008 May;12(3):293-307. doi: 10.1177/1362361307089518.

Acetaminophen (paracetamol) use, measles-mumps-rubella vaccination, and autistic disorder: the results of a parent survey

Stephen T Schultz [1], Hillary S Klonoff-Cohen, Deborah L Wingard, Natacha A Akshoomoff, Caroline A Macera, Ming Ji

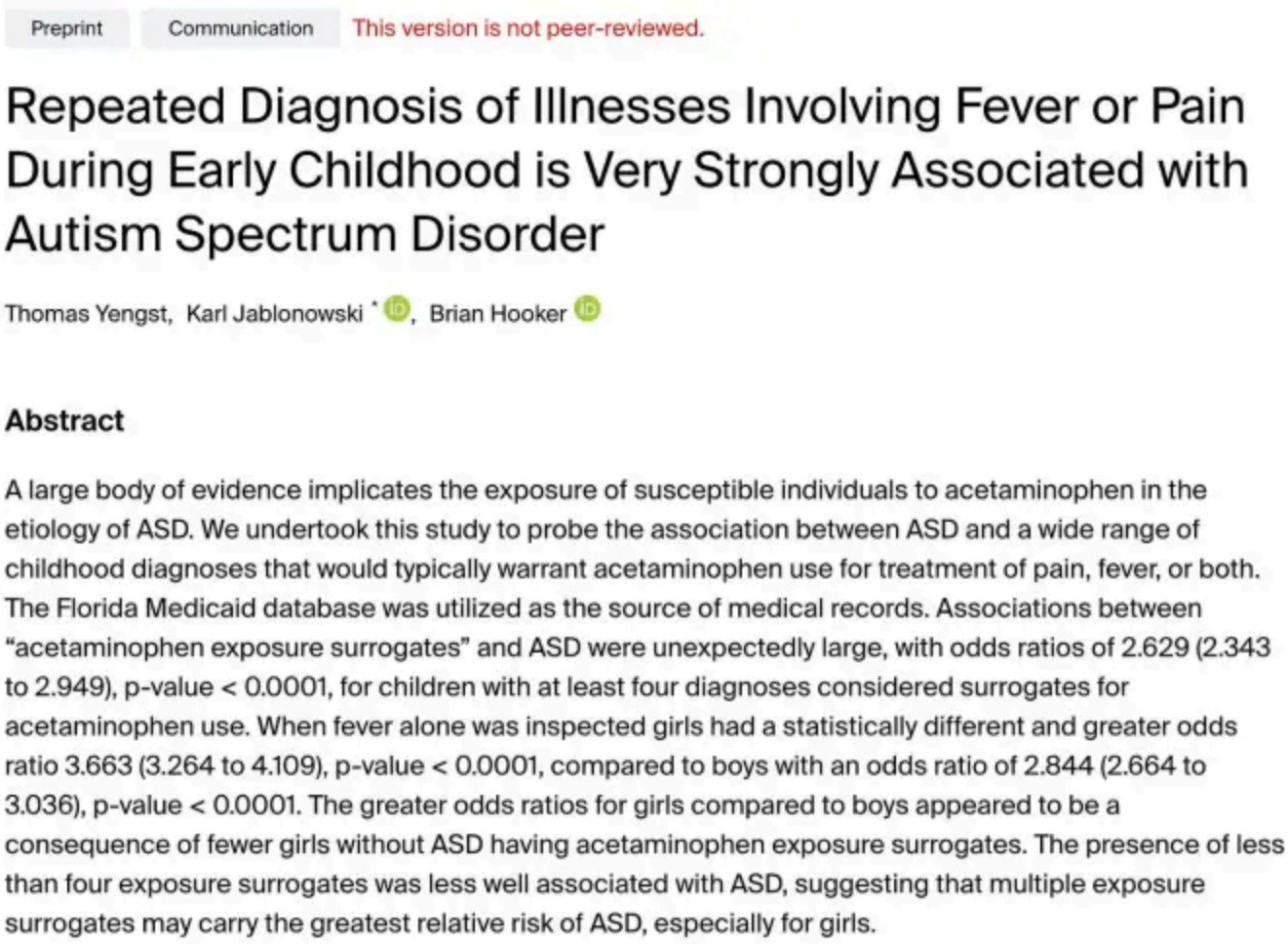
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 18445737 DOI: 10.1177/1362361307089518

Abstract

The present study was performed to determine whether acetaminophen (paracetamol) use after the measles-mumps-rubella vaccination could be associated with autistic disorder. This case-control study used the results of an online parental survey conducted from 16 July 2005 to 30 January 2006, consisting of 83 children with autistic disorder and 80 control children. Acetaminophen use after measles-mumps-rubella vaccination was significantly associated with autistic disorder when considering children 5 years of age or less (OR 6.11, 95% CI 1.42-26.3), after limiting cases to children with regression in development (OR 3.97, 95% CI 1.11-14.3), and when considering only children who had post-vaccination sequelae (OR 8.23, 95% CI 1.56-43.3), adjusting for age, gender, mother's ethnicity, and the presence of illness concurrent with measles-mumps-rubella vaccination. Ibuprofen use after measles-mumps-rubella vaccination was not associated with autistic disorder. This preliminary study found that acetaminophen use after measles-mumps-rubella vaccination was associated with autistic disorder.

Yengst et al (2025): In a Medicaid cohort of 674,000+ children, repeated episodes of fever, ear infections, or other “Tylenol-triggering” illnesses were linked to a 2½-fold higher risk of autism. Among girls with multiple fevers, the risk climbed to nearly fourfold.



Preprint Communication This version is not peer-reviewed.

Repeated Diagnosis of Illnesses Involving Fever or Pain During Early Childhood is Very Strongly Associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Thomas Yengst, Karl Jablonowski *, Brian Hooker

Abstract

A large body of evidence implicates the exposure of susceptible individuals to acetaminophen in the etiology of ASD. We undertook this study to probe the association between ASD and a wide range of childhood diagnoses that would typically warrant acetaminophen use for treatment of pain, fever, or both. The Florida Medicaid database was utilized as the source of medical records. Associations between "acetaminophen exposure surrogates" and ASD were unexpectedly large, with odds ratios of 2.629 (2.343 to 2.949), p-value < 0.0001, for children with at least four diagnoses considered surrogates for acetaminophen use. When fever alone was inspected girls had a statistically different and greater odds ratio 3.663 (3.264 to 4.109), p-value < 0.0001, compared to boys with an odds ratio of 2.844 (2.664 to 3.036), p-value < 0.0001. The greater odds ratios for girls compared to boys appeared to be a consequence of fewer girls without ASD having acetaminophen exposure surrogates. The presence of less than four exposure surrogates was less well associated with ASD, suggesting that multiple exposure surrogates may carry the greatest relative risk of ASD, especially for girls.

Taken together, these studies reveal a consistent pattern: autism risk intensifies in the post-vaccine period, when febrile reactions are most common, and acetaminophen use in this context may amplify the likelihood of developmental regression.

Acetaminophen depletes glutathione, the body's master antioxidant/detox system, exactly when the brain faces inflammatory/oxidative stress (e.g., fever, seizure, immune activation). Some pediatric practices have even recommended Tylenol before vaccine visits "just in case," meaning kids arrive with defenses already depleted as the shots provoke fever/immune activation—priming them for worse outcomes.

Confounding by Indication

Tylenol is rarely given at random. It is usually given because a child has spiked a fever or suffered a seizure — often after vaccination. This creates what's known as *confounding by indication*: the very reason for giving Tylenol (a serious post-vaccine reaction) is already linked to elevated risk.

Across studies, a clear pattern emerges:

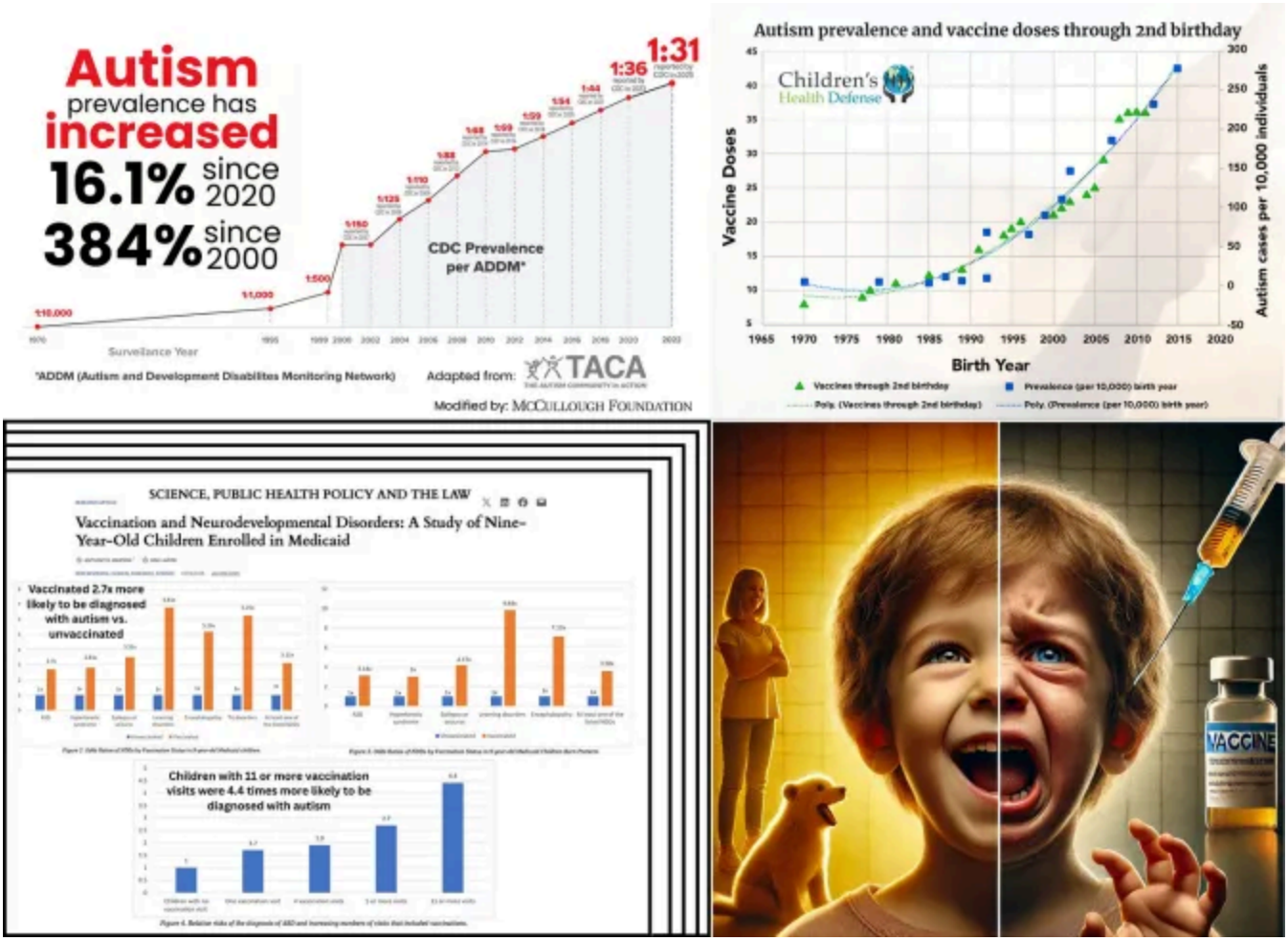
- Diagnoses cluster in early childhood (ages 2–8), the most intensive vaccine years.
- Greater fever/illness burden — situations when Tylenol is typically used — corresponds to higher odds of autism.
- Regression subgroups show the largest risks following vaccination (Schultz).

Together, the evidence points to vaccination as the trigger, with Tylenol lowering defenses by depleting glutathione and thereby magnifying the neurologic damage.

Timeline Reality

- Tylenol was released in the 1950s. Autism rates stayed flat.
- The surge began in the late 1980s and 1990s, exactly when the childhood vaccine schedule doubled and tripled.

If Tylenol alone were the driver, autism would have spiked in the 1950s. It didn't.


Autism
prevalence has
increased
16.1% since 2020
384% since 2000
1:31
1:36
CDC Prevalence per ADDM*
Surveillance Year
*ADDM (Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network)
Adapted from: TACA
Modified by: McCullough Foundation
Autism prevalence and vaccine doses through 2nd birthday
Children's Health Defense
Vaccine Doses
Autism cases per 10,000 individuals
Birth Year
Vaccines through 2nd birthday
Prevalence (per 10,000) birth year
SCIENCE, PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY AND THE LAW
Vaccination and Neurodevelopmental Disorders: A Study of Nine-Year-Old Children Enrolled in Medicaid
Vaccinated 2.7x more likely to be diagnosed with autism vs. unvaccinated
Children with 11 or more vaccination visits were 4.4 times more likely to be diagnosed with autism
VACCINE

The Missing Evidence

By contrast, there are thousands of parental reports and multiple peer-reviewed studies documenting developmental regression after vaccination.

There are **no case reports** of regression to autism from acetaminophen alone.

Nonetheless, today's announcement has opened the door for an official investigation into the glaring link between childhood vaccination and autism.

At the McCullough Foundation, we are finalizing one of the most comprehensive analyses ever conducted on the causes of autism — untainted by fraud, bias, and

corruption. You can rest assured that *all* risk factors will be included, **INCLUDING VACCINES.**

No stone will be left unturned — and no protected interest will be spared.

Source

Original Article: https://www.thelibertybeacon.com/breaking-white-house-announces-tylenol-autism-link-opens-door-to-vaccines/

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